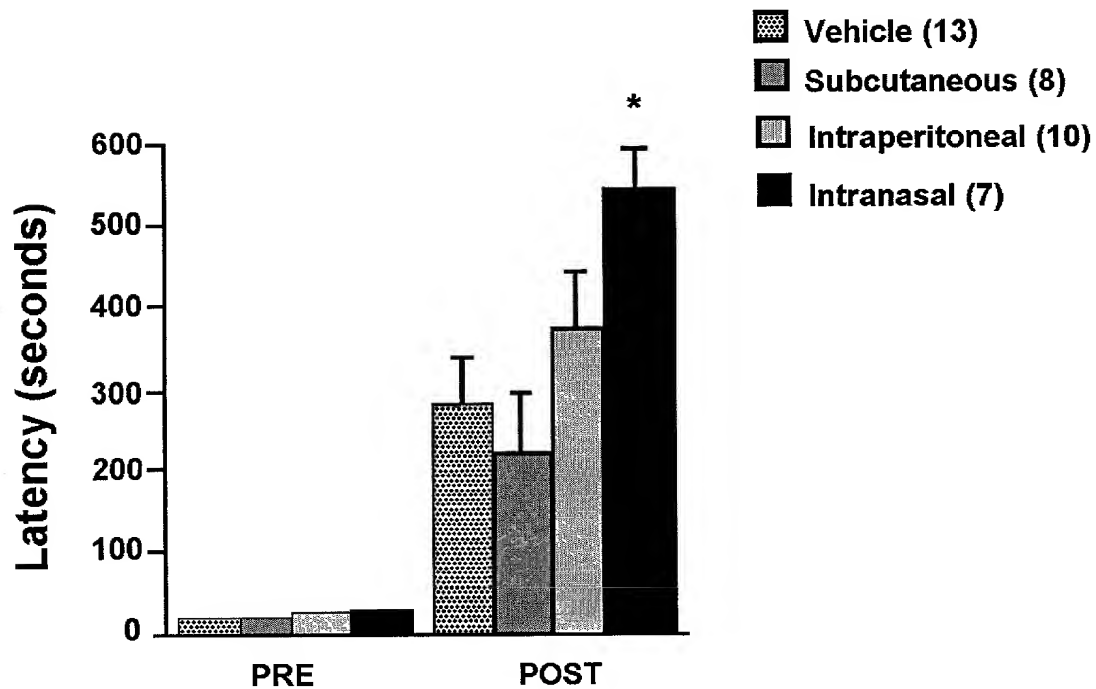


Fig. 1

### Effects of Gilatide (33 $\mu$ g/kg) on PAR Via Different Routes of Administration



**Fig. 2**

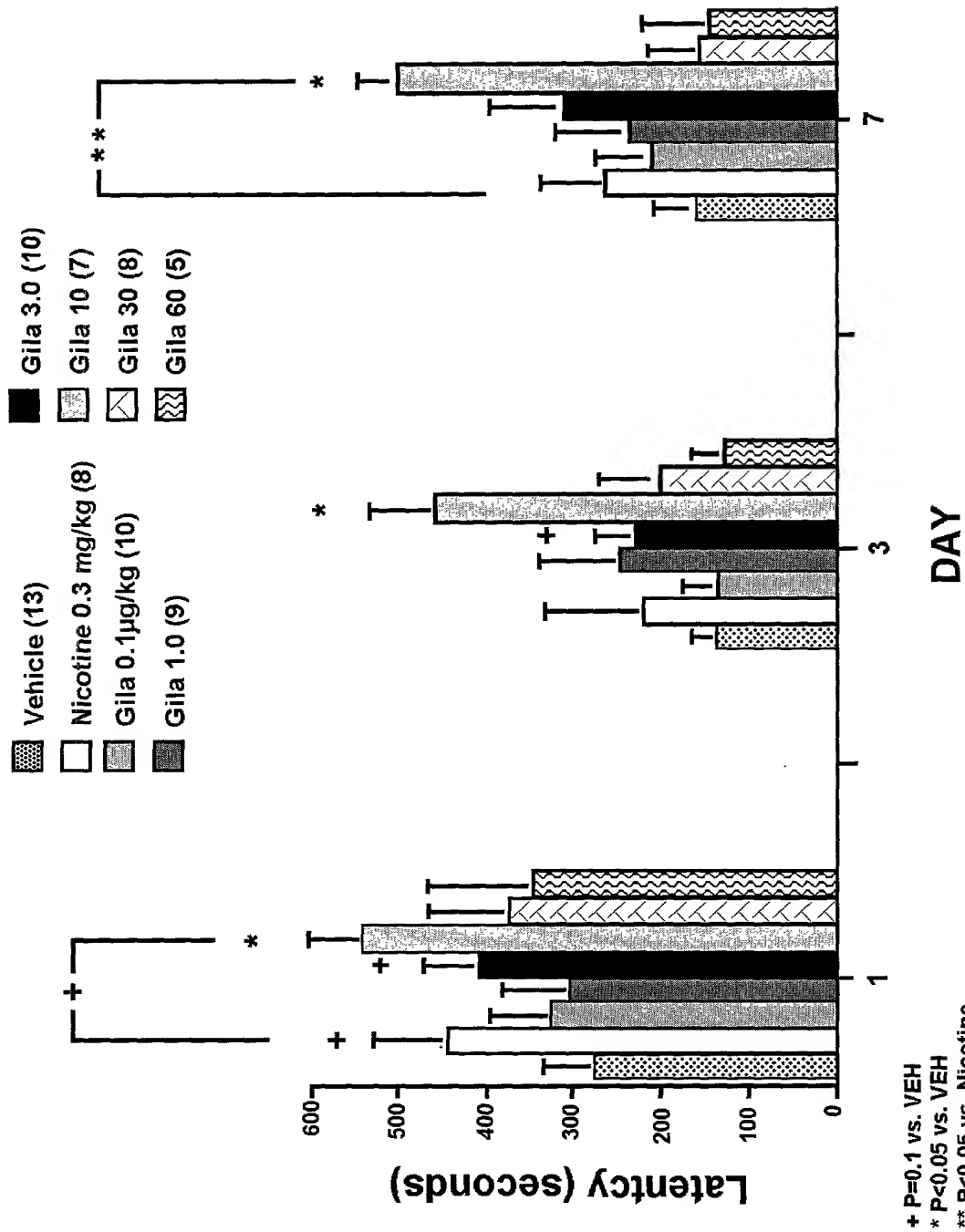


Fig. 3

Effects of Gilatide on Consolidation of  
Passive Avoidance Learning

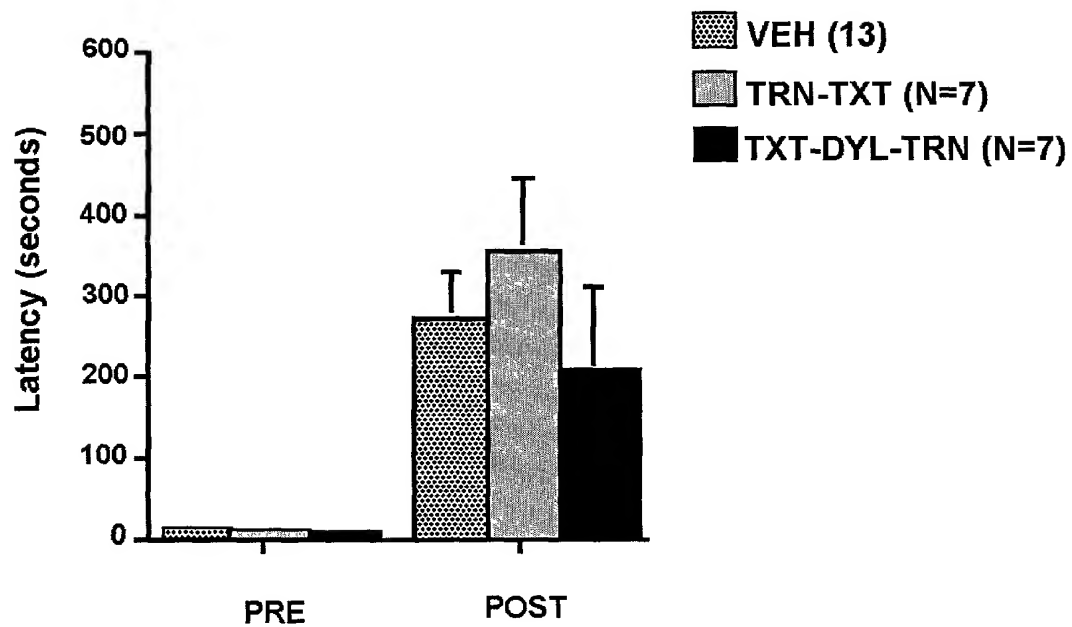
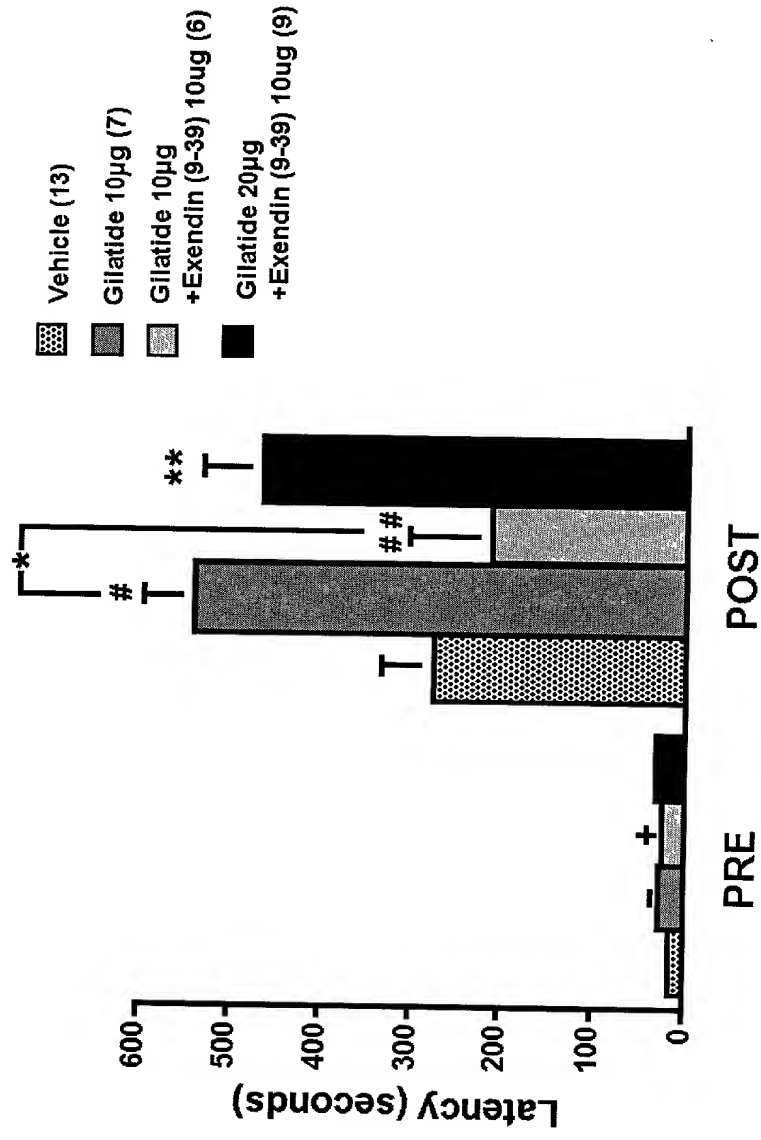


Fig. 4

Fig. 5



#VEH vs. Gilatide 10µg,  
t=2.939 (18); P=0.009

##VEH vs. Gila10µg+Exen(9-39)10,  
t=0.59(17); P=0.56

\*Gilatide10µg+Exend(9-39)10,  
t=2.315(13); P=0.038

\*\*VEH vs. Gilatide 20µg+Exen(9-39)10,  
t=2.16(20); P=0.043

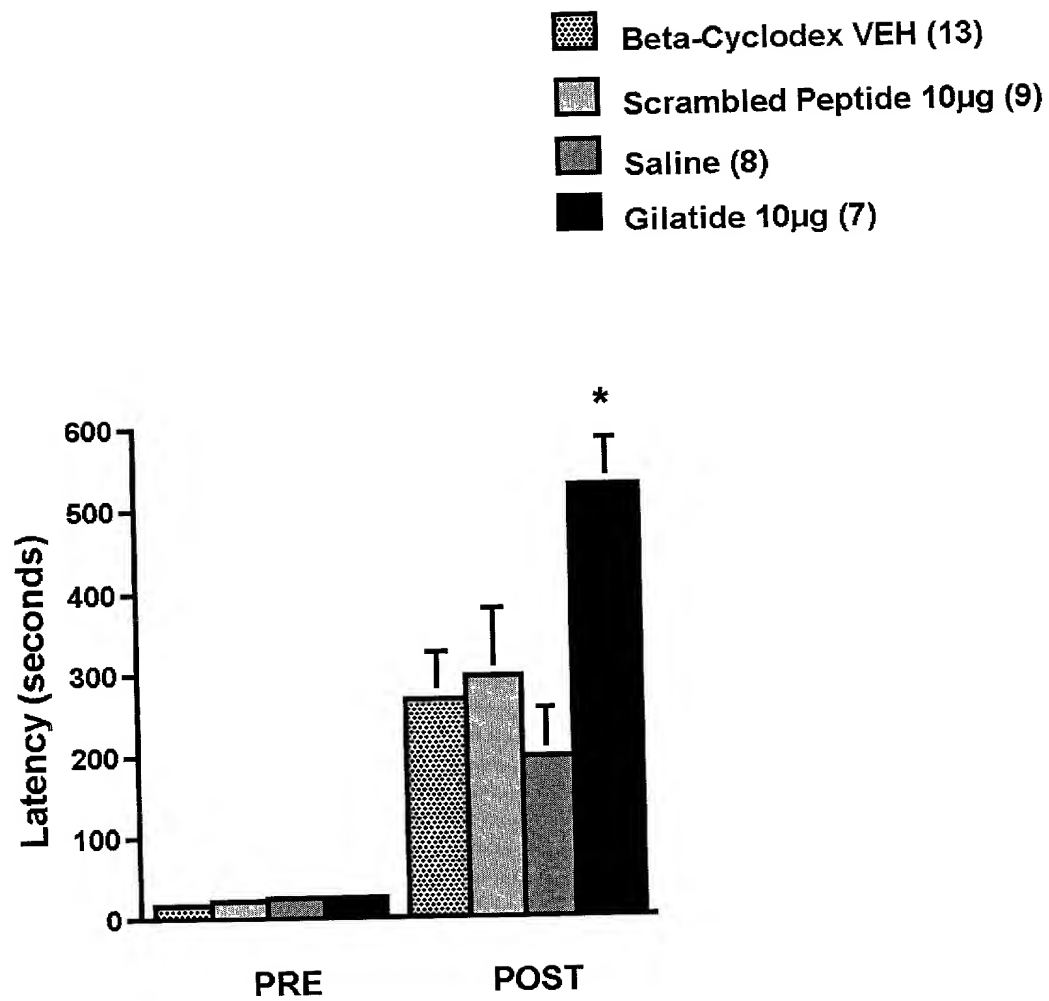


Fig. 6

## Effects of Gilatide on Locomotor Activity (n=5/group)

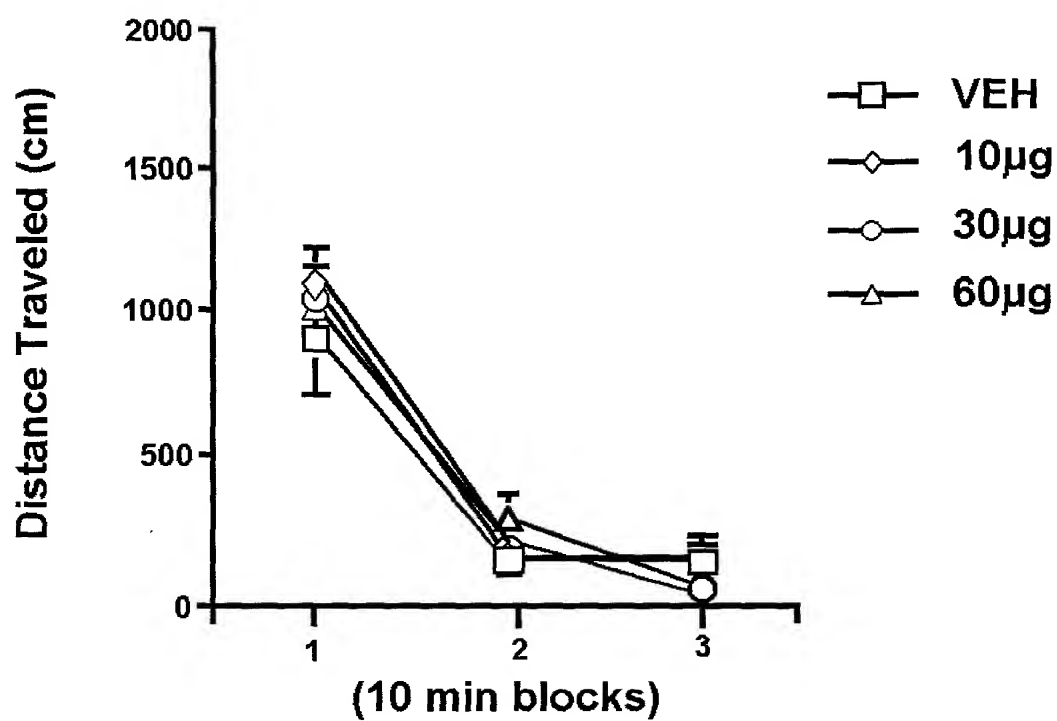
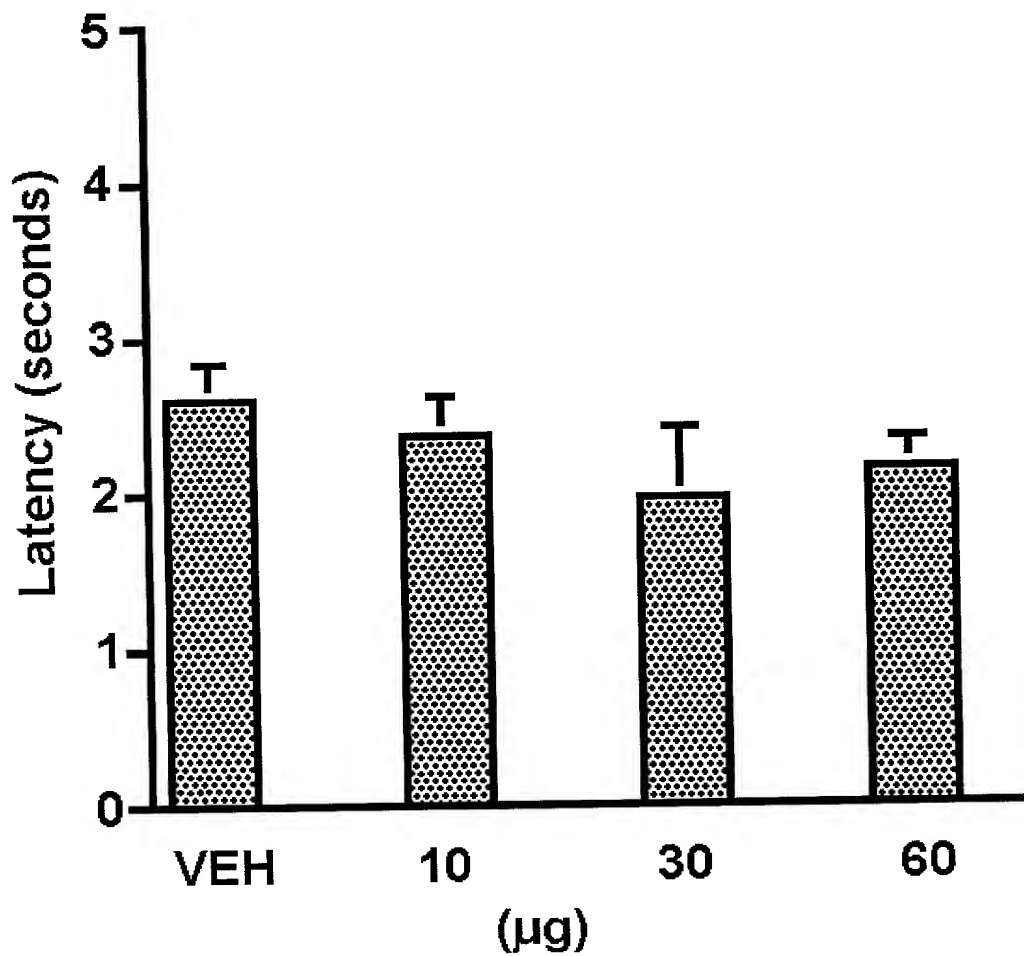


Fig. 7

**Effects of Gilatide on nociception  
(tail-immersion assay; n=5)**



**Fig. 8**



Acute administration of Gilatide has no significant effects on food or water intake

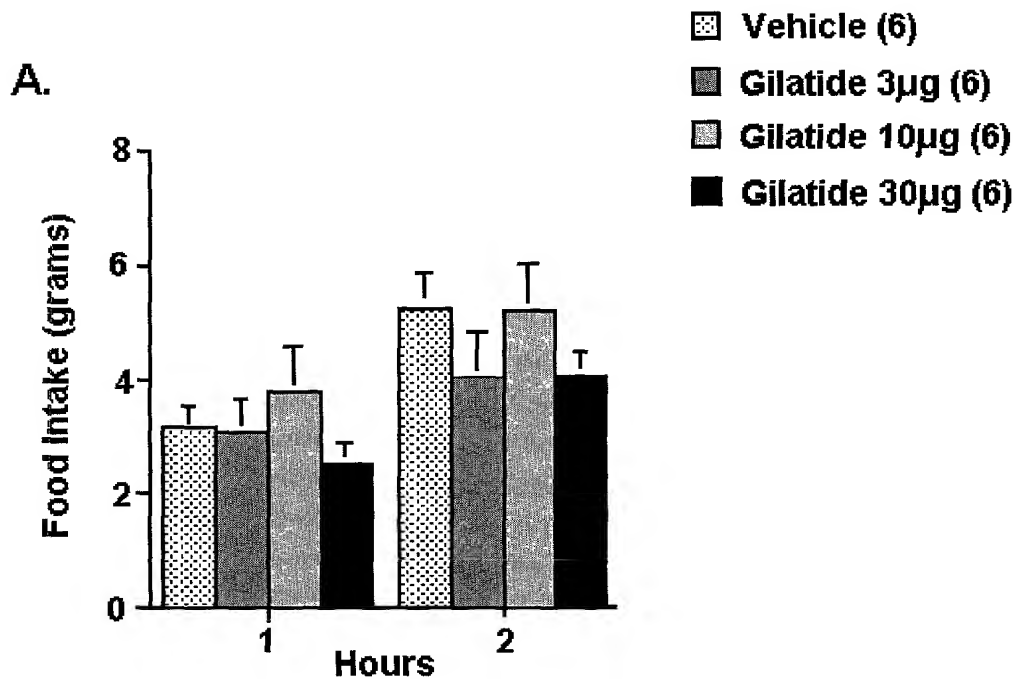
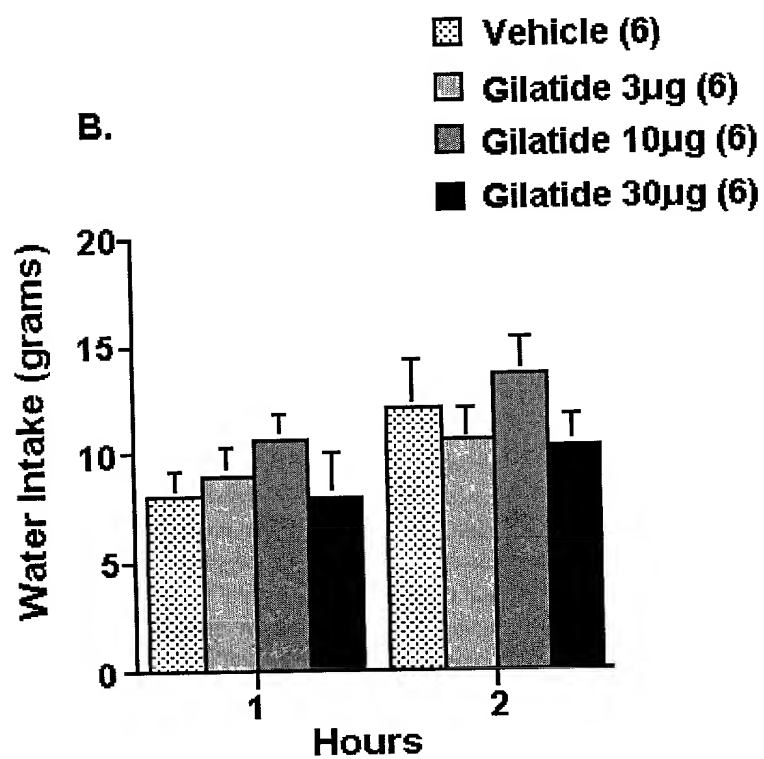


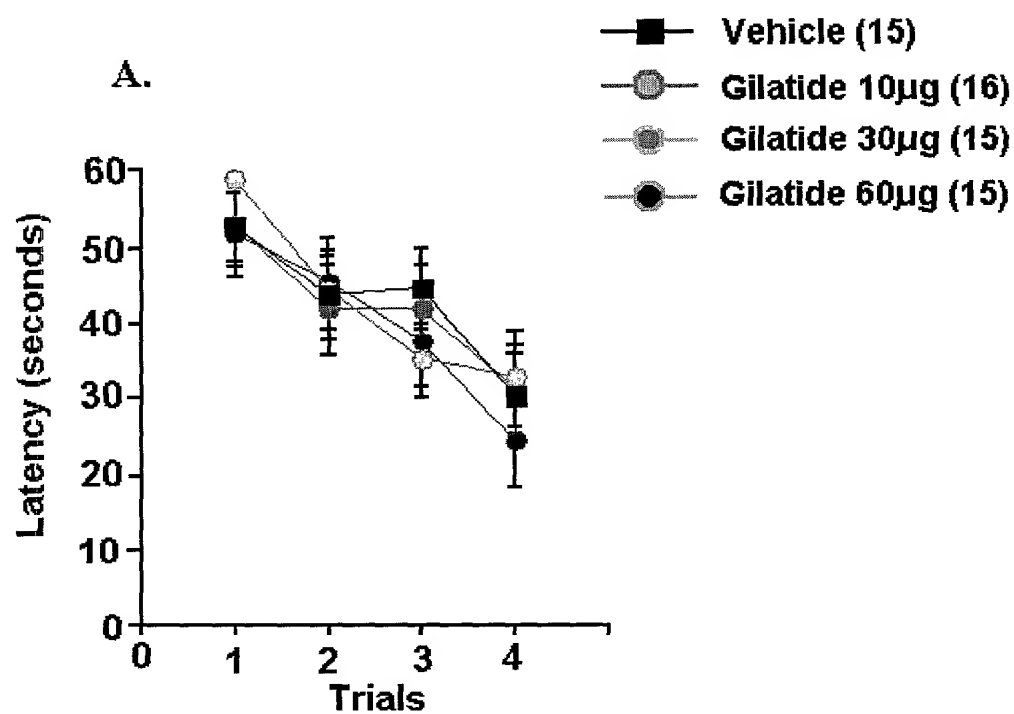
Fig. 9a

**Acute Administration of Gilatide has no significant effects on food or water**



**Fig. 9b**

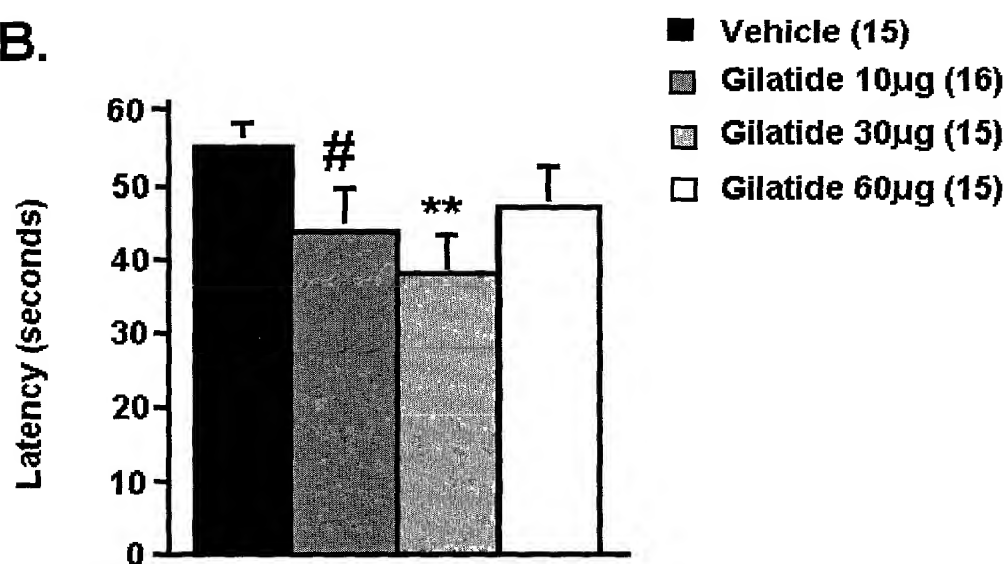
**Gilatide facilitates Retention (48hrs) of spatial learning in the Morris Water Maze task**



**Fig. 10a**

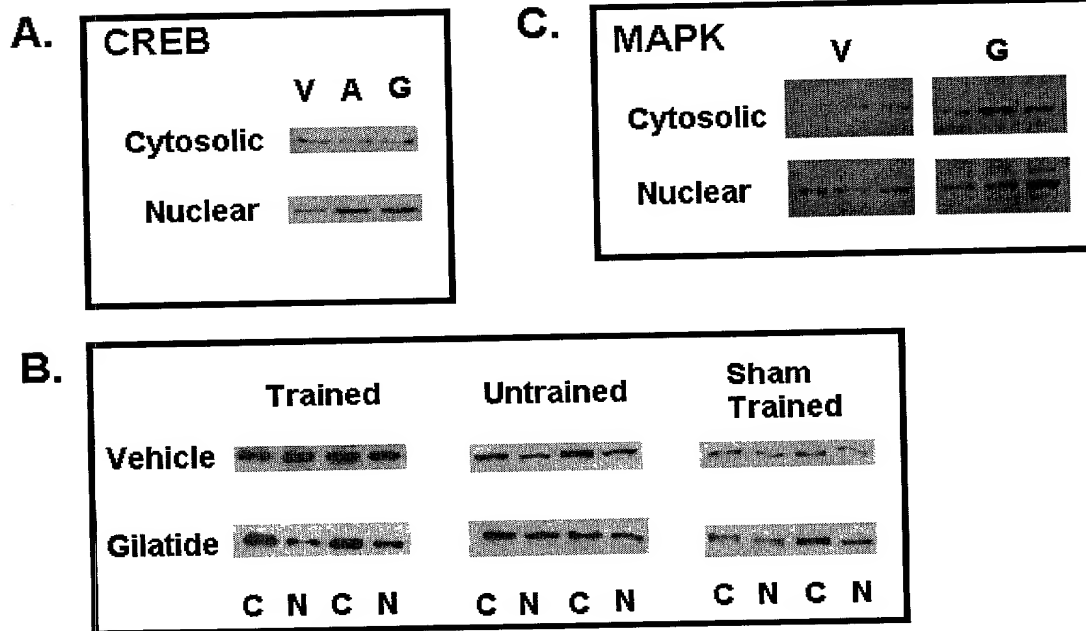
**Gilatide facilitates Retention (48hrs) of spatial learning in the Morris Water Maze task**

**B.**



**Fig. 10b**

# **Gilatide (10 $\mu$ g) enhances CREB and MAPK immunoreactivity in the hippocampus**



**Fig. 11**